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## Invasion Of South - Communist Directed

Negroes in U.S. . . . "constitute largest and most important racial target of Communist Party"

—J. Edgar Hoover

Communist forces both inside and outside the United States of America are pressing for a negro revolution in this country. The communist-inspired, communist-led, and communist-directed invasion of Mississippi and Alabama under the banner of so-called "civil rights" activities has succeeded in magnifying racial tension and capitalizing upon racial unrest to create violence and bloodshed, all in furtherance of the communist objective of weakening this nation internally to advance the day of the planned communist takeover.

On January 11, 1965, the New York Times published an article (page 26) referring to 21 lawyers who were "pledged to go to Mississippi to take depositions in efforts to oust Mississippi's 5 present members from the House of Representatives."

The New York area lawyers pledged for this deposition caravan to Mississippi included Morton Stavis, national coordinator of the group, Alan H. Levine, Ernst Rosenberger and Barney Rosenstein.

Morton Stavis was born Moses Isaac Stavis on May 26, 1915 in New York City. He changed his name legally to Morton Stavis in 1939 and now maintains a law office in Newark, N. J.

According to Senator James Eastland (Feb. 3, 1965, Congressional Record), Morton Stavis was a member of the Communist Party in 1945 and 1946 in New York and New Jersey. Senator Eastland also stated on Feb. 3 that in 1950, Stavis was a member of the Communist Party in Union County, New Jersey.

Stavis has been active in the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee from 1955-1964, during which time he has been a member of that organization's national council. "... the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, established in 1951, although representing itself as a non-communist group, actually operates as a front for the Communist Party ..." (Committee on Un-American Activities, 1958 Annual Report, House Report 187, March 9, 1959, pp. 34 & 35.)

Morton Stavis was defense attorney for Mrs. Sylvia Neff, who was convicted in May 1952, for swearing falsely to a Federal grand jury that she had no communist connections. Federal Judge Madden of Camden, N. J. had this to say about Morton Stavis: "You followed the obvious line of the Communist Party to such an extent that it was open and obvious to the jury what your methods were." (Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, May 29, 1952.)

From 1945-1962 Morton Stavis has been listed as a member of the executive board of the National Lawyers Guild. The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including



Nicholas Katzenbach

Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, like Robert F. Kennedy, says the Communist Party has no control over civil rights organizations or their leaders.

known espionage agents." (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123, September 21, 1950.)

Stavis and his wife both invoked the fifth amendment before the House Committee on February 28, 1956, in refusing to answer all questions put to them regarding past or present Communist Party membership.

The San Francisco Examiner of Jan. 19, 1965 reported that several attorneys from the San Francisco area were proceeding to Mississippi to "perfect the challenge to the Mississippi congressional delegation." One group of California lawyers, which reportedly left for Mississippi on January 19, was alleged to include Alvin H. Goldstein, Benjamin Dreyfus, Edward Stern and Jack Berman.

Benjamin Ballinger Dreyfus was born in 1910 and presently maintains a law practice in his native San Francisco. He was identified on June 19, 1957, by Dr. Jack Beverly Patten, in testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, as a former member of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Patten testified under oath, and identified Dreyfus as a fellow member of the professional section of the Communist Party in San Francisco in the early 1940's.

Dreyfus himself testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on June 21, 1956, and invoked the first and fifth amendments of the Constitution in refusing to answer questions regarding Communist Party membership.

Benjamin Dreyfus is a former president of the National Lawyers Guild, a cited communist front organization.

Edward Stern is a member of the San Francisco chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.

Jack Berman was a sponsor of the Los Angeles Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. (California Committee on Un-American Activities, 1961 Report, p. 112.) This organization is an affiliate of the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, cited as subversive and communist by former Attorney General Tom Clark (June 1, 1948; September 21, 1948.)

Two Michigan lawyers also joined in the so-called "legal task force" invasion of Mississippi—Robert Abram and Ernest Goodman.

Robert Abram has been a member of the National Lawyers Guild since at least 1961. Ernest Goodman is a legal representative of the Michigan District Communist Party. In April 1964, Goodman was the President of the National Lawyers Guild. (Congressional Record, March 18, 1965.)

The cited National Lawyers Guild was well represented in the illegal invasion of the State of Mississippi. During the summer of 1964, a total of 66 National Guild lawyers from all parts of the country descended on Mississippi for various intervals. Among them were Fred Cohn, Chicago; Pauline Epstein, New York City; Howard Feldman, N.Y.C.; David Finkel, Los Angeles; Irwin Gostin, San Diego; Sanford Katz, N.Y.C.; Marvin Kessler, N.Y.C.; Ralph Shapiro, N.Y.C.; Robert Stein, Detroit.

Also assisting in the 1964 summer invasion of Mississippi were Barry Goldstein, New York City (Barry's father, Isadore, was a partner of the convicted atom spies Julius Rosenberg and David Greenglass in early 1946); Del Greenblatt, N.Y.C.; and Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Jewish thread throughout the so-called "civil rights" struggle is well-defined. When Martin Luther King had to admit in a Montgomery, Alabama courtroom that he did not intend to march all the way to Montgomery from Selma on March 9 in apparent defiance of a federal court order, it was NAACP attorney Jack Greenberg who pleaded his case. (Time magazine, Mar. 19, 1965). Nearly 100 officers and members of the American Jewish Congress answered King's request to join in the climax of the Selma-Montgomery march. (N.Y. News, March 24, 1965). David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, said on March 25 that \$15,000 was being donated by his garment workers to Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference. (N.Y. Journal American, March 26, 1965). Dubinsky's ILGWU healthmobile was on active duty during the Selma-Montgomery demonstrations.

**THE ONES THEY SMEAR  
ARE THE ONES THEY FEAR**

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